PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY BENSON & GREEN.

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1 Square of 12 lines, or less, one dollar for the first, 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

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To Merchants and business men, who adver-tice by the year, liberal deductions will be made. JOB PRINTING

Of every description, executed with neatness and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms. JUSTICES BLANKS

Handsomely printed, kept constantly on hand, and Messrs. WM. D. MALONE and N. B. COATES, are our authorized Agents, at Huntsville.

Doct. Wm. Everett.

HAVING located permanently in Fayette, of-fers his professional services to the citizens Bunnell J Byram Mahala Mrs. of the place and vicinity.

O Office on the public square, three doors Bakens Uriah above the store of Hughes, Birch & Ward, where

he can generally be found.

Residence opposite the Baptist Church.

Fayette, March 14th, 1846

1-2

Doct. J. B. Alexander,

HAVING permanently settled in the town of Fayette, would respectfully offer his medical services, in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens of Howard County.

COOffice, west side of the public square, between the store of Hughes, Birch & Ward and the Cooling Co AVING permanently settled in the town of

Fayette, March 14th, 1846.

Doct. A. S. Dinwiddle, GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues to offer his MEDICAL SERVICES to the citizens of Howard County.

Or Office on the South East side of the public Enbree Isham P. square, where he can usually be found in the day; at night—at his residence, west of the Baptist Church, at the former residence of Gen. Wilson.

Fayette, March 21st, 1846.

2—10m

Fields Joseph

Tailoring.

JOHN P. MUSLER & SILAS RANSBERGER, having associated themselves under the name and style of Musler & Runsberger, in the Tailoring Business, take this method of informing the citizens of Fayette and Howard County, that they are now prepared to execute all orders in their line, in the best and most fashionable style; and they Hackley George W. hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage.

Or Shop east of the public square, UPSTAIRS.
Fayette, March 21st, 1846.

2-3t

Thomas H. Larkin,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant and Wholesale dealer in STAPLE GROCERIES AND BROWN SHEETINGS,

No. 59 Water Street, St. Louis. St. Louis, New Orleans, or any of the Eastern Cities. [St. Louis, March 14th, 1846. 1—6m Jackson Prior M

100 Pairs French Burr MILL STONES.
Dutch anker square mesh BOLTING
CLOTH; wove wire for FAN MILLS and SCREEN MILL Spindles; Screws; SMUT MACHINES; Portable GRIST MILLS for horse powers, &c. A large supply constantly kept on hand of the best qualities, manufactured and imported by the sub-

Also-A large assortment of CARDS for CARD-

A Bargain. Glasgow, January 10th, 1846.

1846.] REGULAR PACKET. [1846. sume her regular weekly trips from Sr. Louis to &c., &c. GLASGOW, on the opening of navigation. She will Boonville, Rocheport, Providence and Nashville, the same day. She will be at Marion, Jefferson City, Mouth of Osege, Smith's Landing, Portland, Hermann, Loutre Island, Pinckney and Washing-

Thursday morning. Should the water be too low at any time for the Wapello to navigate the Missouri River success fully, a light draught boat will be supplied in her

For freight or passage apply to the Captain or January 24th, 1946.

MONDAY PACKET. For Portland, Jefferson City, Boonville, and of town, be sure to go up stairs before you Glasgow and Brunswick, Mo. River.

The new and splendid steamer LEWIS F. LINN, Capt.
M. KENNETT, will resume regular trips in the above trace on the opening of navigation, leaving St. Louis every Monday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and will be at Herman, Port land and Jefferson City every Tuesday; at Marion, Nashville, Rocheport, Boonville, Glasgow and Brunswick every Wednesday. Returning, the LINN will leave Brunswick every Thursday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Glasgow at 11 o'clock, A. M. will be at Arrow Rock, Boonville, Rocheport, Providence and Nashville same day; at Marion, Stonesport, Jefferson City, Cote Sans Dessein, Smith's Landing, Portland, Loutre Island, Herman, Washington, South Point and St. Charles on Friday, and arrive in St. Louis early on Saturday morning. The Linn has been newly sheathed and fully refitted, and prepared for business. Passengers and shippers may rely upon the promptitude of her arrivals and departures. For speed and coinfort, she is not surpassed by any boat in the Every pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may favor her with their

patronage.

For freight or passage apply on board, to the J. NANSON & SON, Agents, Glasgow January 24th, 1846. 46-t

TOBACCO.—Superior Aromatic Oronoco To-bacco, a new and choice article, for chewing, received and for sale by JOEL P. JOHNSTON. Fayette, March 28th, 1846.

RED TICKINGS-Just received and for sale by J. P. Johnsmon. Fayette, March 29th, 1846.

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."-JEFFERSON.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1846.

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office, at Fayette, Mo, on the 1st day of April, 1846, which if not taken out within three onths will be returned to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

Vol. 7.

Arnel George W Amick William Kennedy John Knox Joseph King Rachel Mrs. Brown Henry L Lanter Elizabeth H. Miss Boon Martha Benedict E D Lee Susan A. 2 Lee Reuben D. Lynch Mary Miss Baker Samuel Breashear Waymack Bayliss Thomas Burnit Frances Miss Miller J. H. McMechan John

Means James 2 Mitchell S. P. Means Elijah Orr John Ober Doctor Crews James Clayton John Price Jesse Clayton Mr.

Cary S. 2 Cattern John or James Perkins Jane Mrs. Pitney Cyrus Pemberton Stephen Payne Pernelopy Miss Pyle Bird or Benj. Powell Zadock Patrick Samuel Doty Azariah Phillips George Downie David R

Reynolds Samuel Dorsey Wm. R. Russey S. H. or M. Talbot Rawlins Thomas Russey James L Richardson Larkin Swetman John Swain James

Ferguson Isham M. Fields Joseph Stapleton David S. Settle Martin Green John Stanly Doctor Sanders Thomas G. Graves Thomas Smith Horace Stivers R. H. Siricy Joseph Stanly Thomas Todd Davis Tuttle Henry

Hackley George W. Harris John Marion Tatum A. G. Herner Thomas Hopper Joseph Henson James Turner Matha Tillinghust Samuel W. Thompson Milton Hume Joel Turner James Taylor Leroy S. Irvins Martha Miss Valdemar James M Vivion Harvey 2 Vaughan Edward

Jackson S. B. Miss Jackson John 2 Jones Frankling B

Winscot Elizabeth Jackson Prior II Jones Angeline C. Miss WILLIAM TAYLOR, P. M. Fayette, April 4th, 1846.

Barron & Rothwell,

White Ceri

Woodson Mary Mrs.

No. 10 and 12 Vine Street, St. Louis, Mo., OFFER for sale on the most favorable terms, a Oils, Varnishes, Dye-stuffs, &c., received per late ING MACHINES. G. & C. TODD,
No. 217 North First or Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, February 7th, 1846.

48-6m

arrivals, and now opening, to which they respectful invite the attention of purchasers. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, arrivals, and now opening, to which they respectviz: Sulph quinine, ext. bark, oil black pepper, Eng. blue pill, American and English calomel, cor-I offer for sale, a House and Lot, in Clasgow, well situated for a private family and business house. The build-peppermint, powdered bayberr, tart. and sup. carb. ing is nearly new; has four rooms above soda, African cayenne, pow'd; American do. do., and two below; together with a kitchen, cellar, jujube paste, oxalic acid, fresh ergot, pow'd cantsmoke house and a well of first rate water in the barides, Eng. calc'd magnesia, do. do. carb. do., yard.

WM. BOYD.

WM. BOYD. pow'd and gam gamboge, epsom salts, gum opium, gum myrrh, &c., &c.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES. pink, chrome green and yellow, Paris green, extra There are 38 counties whose population does with but one solitary member. quality; drop black, yellow ochre, lamp black, Prussian blue, American vermillion, Chinese do, The new and splendid pas- red lead and litharge, white lead, ass'd paint brushsenger steamer WAPELLO. es, sush tools, &c., varnish, white wash and dust-N. J. Earon, master, will re- ing brushes, shoe and scrubbing do., C. H. pencils,

DYE-STUFFS. leave St. Louis, as heretofore, every SATURDAY. Prime ombre madder, prime soft indigo, dye woods at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and will leave Glascochineal, alum and copperas, a large stock of gow, on her return trip, every Tuesday, at 10 Glassware, together with every thing else in the o'clock in the morning, and will be at Arrow Rock. Drug line, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited. St. Louis, February 7th, 1846. etfully solicited.

Hermann, Loutre Island, Pinckney and Washington, every Wednesday, and will reach St. Louis
Thursday morning.

J. NANSON & SON. Glasgow, November 8th, 1845.

> HAVE YOU BEEN AT CARROLL'S? YES indeed, and the way I got bargains is death to the Jews; iron at 4½ cents; salt \$2,00; cotton seven bits; sole leather 15 cts. Don't say any thing more if you please; how far is it to Carroll's! and how will I know when I get there! It's about two miles, and the large fine store at the upper

COTTON VS. WOOL. Jerusalem vs. the World for shawls; they can make a cotton shawl look for all the Vorld like Vool-in a dark room Glasgow, January 31st, 1846.

leave. [Glasgow, January 31st, 1846.

Great Change in Glasgow.

EVERY body is talking about the great change in Glasgow since Carroll has put up that large fine store in the upper end of town. The way them old shanty's are rattling, down below. is a caution; some of 'em are trying to sell out at cost; others are trying to raffle off their old rubbage, but Carroll is under them all at least 25 per cent at last. Glasgow, January 31st, 1846.

CHINA and Glass-ware, just received and for sale at reduced prices by BREMERMANN & CUNO.

Boonville, October 4th, 1845.

Glasgow, January 31st, 1846.

TESTINGS-A magnificent assortment, cell and take a look, and you will be sure to buy.

LAW & BYNUM. Fayette, October 18th, 1845.

Where have you been? DOWN to Glasgow. Where did you deal? At Carroll's, of course. Well tell me does he sell goods cheaper than the rest on 'em! Well, I guess he does that little thing, and the way they are praying for him to break is a caution.

PAINTED BUCKETS--Any quantity, for sale by J. P. Johnston.

Payette, March 28th, 1846.

LOAF SUGAR.—200 lbs. loaf sugar, just received and for sale by J. P. Johnston.

Fayette, March 28th, 1845.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION. REPRESENTATION. Mr. Jackson's Speech.

The last Democrat contains a portion of Mr. Jackson's speech, delivered in this place on the 2d of March last, on the subject of the New Constitution.

We give below an extract from the part of the speech published, beginning with lows: Mr. J's "tables," by which he shows the equality of representation, under the permanent or two-thirds rule adopted by the C. Girardeau Convention. The preceding part of the speech is taken up in general remarks, high Green sounding words, and pert phrases, peculiar Howard to the speaker, and in reviewing the different plans of representation proposed in the Convention.

Mr. Jackson disapproves of the three fifths plan, which is to continue four years Saint Louis, the only remaining county has a before we reach the two-thirds rule, upon which he stakes himself, and makes the following classification of the counties, to prove the correctness of his position.

(We will here remark that a friend who is fully competent to the task, will review large indeed was her fraction that the conventhis, and perhaps other portions of Mr. J's speech-and we hope to to be able to lay a communication from him on the subject, ings of the system contained in the constitution. before our readers next week.)

. . He thought on examination, it would be found as free from objections, and as free from inequality, if not nore so, than any system that could be sugges ted, which adhered to county representation. between certain counties that might be selected, he admitted, and this would be the case in any system of county representation. The great beauty of the system which he would present to them was to be found in its general equality as between the different classes of counties. The tables he would present to them might possibly be incorrect in some one or two instances, though he was satisfied there was no error in them that would change the general result. He would commence with the smallest counties -- those falling below twothirds of a ratio, and which necessarialy have to be thrown into districts; after disposing of them, he would take the counties that would each be entitled to one member, and then the and upwards each. After doing this, he would coming from the small or sparsely populated counties, would represent as great an amount sis of representation the whole free white innot, under the two-third system, entitle them to a representative each, all of which lie contigu-

astitution requires. They are	as follows
Adair, Schyler and Putnam	4,600
Bates and Saint Clair	5.416
Clinton and De Kalb	3,800
Cedar and Dade	3.850
Clark and Scotland	4.721
Caldwell and Daviess	4.010
Dallas and Hickory	5.266
Holt and Atchinson	3.864
Harrison and Gentry	3,540
Miller and Camden	5,325
Sullivan and Linn	4,549
Scott and Mississippi	4.748
Stoddard and Dunklin	4.116
Grundy and Mercer	3,462
Ozark and Oregon	3,806
Shelby and Knox	4.570
Shannon, Ripley & Reynold	s 4.058
Wright and Texas	4,100
and the state of t	ran and

These thirty-eight counties, under the census of 1844, would elect eighteen members. They have a population of 77,801; and each member would represent an average population of 4,322 white inhabitants. The whole number of free white inhabitants, according to the census of 1844, is 436,908. To get the ratio for one representative, according to the new constitution, this number has to be divided by one hundred, which gives us 4.369 as the ratio.-It would be seen that the average population represented by these eighteen members, would fall a little below the ratio. The ratio being 4,369 and the number represented, being 4, 322; the difference would be the small fractions of 47 free white inhabitants to each me:n ber. Having disposed of these he would next take up the counties that were each entitled to

one member,	AUIGU M	ero as lollows :	
Andrew	4,265	Newton	5,168
Benton	5,114	Perry	5.810
Clay	7.065	Randolph	6,793
	3,346	St. Francois	3,245
	4,848	Yancy	3,192
2,0 00000	3,000	Barry	3,100
	3,536		4.905
	3,856		4.446
	3,205		2,809
	5.505		6,654
Polk			6,547
			3,299
			3,544
		Nodaway	4,000
			3,244
			3.323
			4,026
			5,178
1 anda			4.186
			6,256
Monitonii	4.813	Wayne	4.438
	Andrew Benton Clay Gasconade Jefferson Lawrence Livingston Montgomery New Madrid O-age Polk Ralls Saline Audrain Carroll Crawford Henry Johnson Lewis Macon	Andrew 4,265 Benton 5,114 Clay 7,065 Gasconade 3,346 Jefferson 4,848 Lawrence 3,000 Livingston 3,536 Montgomery 3,856 New Madrid 3,205 O-age 5,505 Polk 4,894 Ralls 4,634 Saline 4,654 Audrain 2,290 Carroll 3,366 Crawford 3,952 Henry 3,268 Johnson 5,269 Lewis 3,941 Macon 4,586	Benton

ratio. In this lot of counties there are two ship, and it would fall upon others who feel it exception made to the general rule, there being the "hard cases" as they are called, would altwo or more members each, which were as fol-

Roone Jackson Buchanan 9.734 Marion 7,969 Monroe 9,175 7,577 9,284 Pike Cooper 8,446 Platte 12,184 Franklin 8.289 Rav 7,925 7,708 St. Charles 7,722 9,235

These fifteen counties have a population of 183,217, and would elect thirty one members-Platte electing three and all the others two each. Each one of these members would represent an average population of 4.297, and population of 42,483 and would elect nine mem bers; each member representing an average population of 4,720 or an average over the ratio of 351 to each member. This large fraction over the ratio grows out of the fact that Saint Louis is almost entitled to ten members--so tion gave her ten members in the apportionment made by that body.
Such said Mr. J. would be the practical work-

That there were some special cases of inequality every one could see, and these special cases would be found in any system that preserved county representation; but he thought that the That there were special cases of inequality as thrown into districts would represent each an go twice. For his part he could not. average population of 4,322; those from the represent 4,366, and those from the large counrepresent 4,297. " Facts and figures are stubborn things, and yet in the face of them we hear it said every day that the large counties have been "robbed" of their representation, and that it had been transferred over to the " wolfscalp" counties. Now said Mr. J. how much truth was there in this charge? He had heard it said by men here in Howard county, and by men who ought to know better, and who, he had supposed, had more respect for truth and can dor, that a "bargain" had been made by Saint Louis and the " wolfscalp" counties to cheat counties that would be entitled to two members such counties as Howard, Boone and Cooper compare them, and show that the members confess his astonishment at this declaration, not coming from the small or sparsely populated only for its want of truth, but that it should have been made by the men who uttered it .of population, if not greater, in the aggregate, than the members elected from the populous counties. Under the old constitution, the basis Boone has a population of 10,998. The ratio is 4,369. She has two members and a fraction of representation was the free white male in- ard has 9,235. She has two members and a habitants. The new constution made the bas small fraction over. How much has Howard been "cheated" out of? Can you by any fair habitants of the state, male and female. He and honest rule give her more than two memconsidered this an improvement upon the old bers? Cooper has a population of 8,446, and men and girls should not compose a part of the system she has two members, What outrage basis of representation, as well as men and boys. has been inflicted upon Cooper county, that she He would now read them the tables he had pre. should be "culting up" or "under culting" so pared, and if any one wished to examine them, much against the constitution? But this odious, they were at his service. If there was any outrageous two-thirds rule was insupportable,

And mark me said Mr. J. mark the prediction -- note it down in your memorandom books, ous to each other, and can be districted as the that at the verry first apportionment which will be made under the new constitution-the apportionment of 1848, if Howard county gets two members at all, it will be by the operation. and under the benefits, arrising from this " odious, and abominable" two thirds rule. He wished those gentlemen who complained so loudly and bitterly to note it down--to write it in a strong legible hand, and when the day comes. we should see who it was that had "cheated" and wronged Old Howard out of her rights --He had as much cause for standing by the just rights of Old Howard, as any son she had, and ceive the universal condemnation of every citi-

ceed with his comparisons of the relative adple of equalizing representation, as well as all other general rules. In the thirty eight counties thrown into eighteen districts, and which would elect eighteen members, the greatest amount of population in any one district is in the Bates and St. Clair district, which has 5,-416. The smallest number is in the district composed of Grundy and Mercer, which is 3, 462. The variation in the extremes is about fifty per cent. In the forty-two counties which elect one member each, the variation is much greater. Laying aside the two counties of Audrain and Jasper, which come in under the exception to the general rule, the variation will be found to be over one hundred per cent .--This is greater than it should be, if it could be avoided without producing worse results ; but it cannot be, and it will be found that this great

These forty-two counties have a population | five counties, and they might be considered as of 183,407 free white inhabitants, and each exceptions to the general rule. Under the member would represent an average population of 4,366, which falls only three below the ties would be relieved from this seeming hard-(Audrain and Jasper) which come in under the not under the present census, and in this way est difference existed between the counties of Boone and Monroe. Boone has a population of 10,998; Monroe 7,577. The variation is near ly fifty per cent. Here was the plan of representation he had supported, in full form before them. He knew it had some defects; every thing human had its imperfections. He believed however, taken as a whole, that no plan Howard two members, and Chariton one .-- system. Could either of them honestly ask more ! Look at the facts as they stand. The ratio was 4,-369. Howard has 9,235. Into this number the ratio goes twice according to his arithmetic. Chariton has 4,905. Into this number he

> the two-thirds principle that the counties of Cooper, Franklin, Green, Jackson, Marion, Monroe, Ray and Saint Charles, got two members each. But in order to satisfy those genthis too, by comparison, for he held that to be the best rule of reasoning. Those who opposed the two thirds system say, "give us whole numbers - away with your fractions -- give the old counties justice." This 'whole number' system with all its beauties had been presented to the convention, and had been duly considered. It had been offered by Mr. Stone of Boone; a

thing wrong in them, he was not aware of it, say the wise men of Howard and Cooper. No habitants in the state by one hundred. Counand if there was, he was desirous of having it honest man can countenance such a principle, ties having the ratio, shall elect one represencorrected. He wished not to decieve any one. and yet without it, Cooper county, the seat, and tative; counties having twice the ratio, shall For Glasgow, Arrow Rock, Boonville, Rocheport, Jefferson City and all

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Spts. turpentine, linseed oil, copal and japan varnish, whiting, Ven. red and Span brown, rose ing this question properly and fairly settled. Lick country, to the constitution, would be left shall be put into compact districts, to make the would be found a proposition submitted. than the ratio, such county shall be added to well as any man in the country. zen within her limits. But he had not wrong- altogether equitable and just to say, that a coun- he was not the man to give it to them. her why should he do it? He had came to Howard county when but a boy, without friends county when but a boy, without friends county having 4,000, two member; a county Howard county when but a boy, without friends or wealth to sustain him. It was here, he could almost say, he had been raised; it was here he had been supported and sustained in every trial. When he should forget the people of Howard county; the manner in which they have sustained him, the oft and repeated evishave sustained him. dences of their regard and confidence, he would the rest. For deserve the execrations of all mankind. He had taken his seat in the convention with a settled determination to do Howard county justestled determination determinati then permit the populous counties to vote by one, he was opposed to all such loose and tice-full handed justice, but he had not gone ed with selecting counties, and making a case to Jefferson with a view of doing injustice to for the occasion, he would take the first four-any other portions of the state. He did not believe the people of Howard required it at his hands. With this digression, he would promember each, and he would then take the only vantages possessed by the different classes of this same rule, be entitled to two members each, and would compare them. The first fourteen stitution, not only for its equality and fairseven counties in the state that would, under counties, are the following :

Benton 4,905 Jefferson 4,804 7,065 Johnson 5.259 4.446 Lafayetto 6.654 Cooper 8.446 Lincoln 6.547 8.249 Macon Franklin 7,708 Marion 7.969 Green These fourteen counties have a population of

39,858, and they would elect fourteen members. The seven counties that would elect two members each, are : 10.998 Howard Boone 0.905

Buchanan 9,734 Pike 9.175 Platto 12,184 Callaway . Giratdeau 9,284 These seven counties have a population

upon general principles, and tried fairly, because there has been no picking of counties to do it. What is that result? It is this; that 69,515 men in seven large and populoulous counties, are made equal to 89,858 in fourteen smaller counties. But what matters that with certain men ? So the advantage is on the side of the large counties, its all right. He had admitted that special cases of inequality attended the two-thirds system, but when generally applied, it was equal. But the plan of Mr. Stone and others, was unequal both generalno small county contiguous to either. He ways be changing whenever a new census was ly and specially. Its general inequality he would now proceed with the counties entitled to had already shown, not, however, in its worst form, and he would now take a special case or two, and see how they would go; and to begin, he would commence right here at home with Howard and Cooper. Howard has 9,235, and Mr. Stone's plan would give her two members ; Cooper has 8.446, and would get one member. Now could be presented with fewer defects. It this looked very nice, indeed, and especially would be seen that the whole number of repre- when it is found in the system of these sentatives would be one hundred. The eigh- "whole number," whole hog gentry, who teen members from the thirty eight smallest bleat and bellow so loudly about equal repcounties, would average a population to each member of 4,322. The forty two members both the members from the Cooper district, from that number of the next smallest size he believed, had voted for it, and they ought counties would average 4,366. The thirty- to know the wishes of their constituents one members from the largest class of counties would average 4,297, and the members from St. Louis 4,720. The ratio is 4,369. It supposed before, that it required one hundred would be seen that the small counties-the and ninety men in Cooper to be equal to 'wolfscalp" counties, as some gentlemen sneer- one hundred in Howard. Again, take Coopingly denominate them, out compared the large er and Cole; they would each have one memand populous counties, and still he was to be told that he had wronged Old Howard. It was false and the facts and figures proved it to be of it? Its done by whole numbers and must so. He had voted for a system which gave be right, so at least, say the friends of the Mr. J. said he would not have said one word about these special cases of inequality attending this system, had it not been for the

while fourteen counties, not picked, but tak-

en as they come, with a population of 89,-858 would only elect the same number of

members. Here is a general result, tried

eternal clamor of those opposed to the plan could only make the ratio go once, but if his in the new constitution. Every system general equality the plan presented would recommend it to the favor of all unprejudiced
minds. The members from the small counties themen in Chariton county, that could make it

The members from the small counties the county of the county very best that can be done is to adopt that But, say some gentlemen, why have three- system which produces the least injustice in counties each entitled to one member would fifths or two-thirds of a man about the matter its general and practical operations. One at all? Why not use whole men? He had al- more comparison of Mr. Stone's plan, and ties-such as Boone, Howard, Cooper &c. would ready said that the two-thirds pinciple benefited he was done with it for the present. The the large as well as the small counties, and seven large counties which would elect fourabout in an equal proportion. Examine the teen members have a population of 69,515. tables and it would be found that it was only by Now take fourteen counties that would elect the same number of members, & pick them, and what is the result ? The counties of Clay, Cooper, Franklin, Green, Jackson. tlemen who scorned the use of any thing but Lafavette, Lincoln, Marion, Monroe, Perry, whole men, he had prepared some tables for Randolph, Ray, St. Charles and Washingtheir especial benefit, which he would presently ton, have a population of 102,826, and read to his andience; and he would take it up- would elect one member each. Here is an on himself to "show up" some of the beauties, advantage of fifty per cent. in favor of the the excellencies, and best of all, the equity and large counties, with the additional advanout of their just and equitable rights. He must justice of this whole man scheme. He would do tage of voting under the general ticket system, which, in his opinion was little if any less than fifty per cent. more. The advantage of the general ticket system of voting was well understood in this state. The question had been fully discussed a year or two since when we changed our system of electing members to Congress. It would man who honestly believed at the time he offered take but little time to show that a voter livit, that it was the only fair system, but who he ing in a county that elected ten members to believed afterwards became convinced that it the general assembly, under the general tickconstitution. He could see no reason why wo- under the benefits of the "odious" two-thirds was not the thing he had taken it to be. It et system, might, in a given case, exercise would be found on page 118 of the journals of ten times the political power that the voter the convention and was in the following words. would who lived in a county that elected "Sec. 6. In making an apportionment under one member; but this principle was so well his constitution, the ratio shall be ascertained understood by all, that it was unnecessary by dividing the whole number of free white in for him to give them an example, A word or two more, and he would be done with this question, for he had already detained elect two representatives; and so on, in the same them much longer than he had expected to shall be put into compact districts, to make the ratio; and such districts shall elect one representative. And when a county having less than most talented and highly gifted members of the ratio, connot be put into a compact district the convention; and one who understood with some other county or counties having less this question, in all its bearings, perhaps as some adjoining county having more than the Wright well understood the advantage of ratio; and the district thus formed shall elect as the general ticket system of voting, and to many members as it will be entitled to under the ratio." This is the system which some of "now organized" a representative for "half" "now organized" a representative for "half". the learned men of Howard, say he should have supported. It is according to their notions, the only fair system, and some of them say, the only honest one. Well, he was willing to ad-mit that it looked fair. In theory, it might be half a ratio. What have those to say to fair; in practice, it would be every thing but fair; this proposition, who are so noisy and clamand he would prove it by the facts and figures, orous about three-fifths, and two-thirds ? whenever he should prove recreant to her true He cared not for all the theory in the world; Mr. Wright was a shrewd man and knew interests and just rights, he hoped he might re the practical effect of the thing, was what he well what he was about. He knew the was after. Now, he admitted, that it seemed small counties would have no advantage, for

> idle declarations, and especially in making constitutions. Every legislature at each apportioning session, would quarrel for weeks (just as the convention did) in determining what was "equal representation;" what was "equal and unfair," and when it was done, the defeated party would charge the successful one with gerrymanderingness, but because it was plain, pointed, spe. cific, definite. It was impossible to put two constructions upon it. A boy trvelve years old, could take the census tables and in one hour's time settle the question of apportionment, as well and as accurately as one hundred grave legislators. If there was any instrument on earth the', should be plain and pointed, it should be the fundamental law of a free people. 'He would, if possible, have the road which legislators are to travel so plainly "blazed" out, that a blind man might travel it with safety. He would leave nothing in doubt. There were some perof 69,515, and would also elect fourteen would become too great. Such fears were difference exists only in a few isolated cases.
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> Out of the forty-two counties, it only applies to ty, and the beauty, of this "whole number" members would rarely, if ever exceed 105, five, to wit: Clay, Randolph, La Fayette, scheme; this honest scheme. Here are seven and he thought the number would oftener Lincoln, and Washington. Under the present census, the rule would bear hard upon these 515 that would elect fourteen members. new county can hereafter be organized and

There was one other objection made to